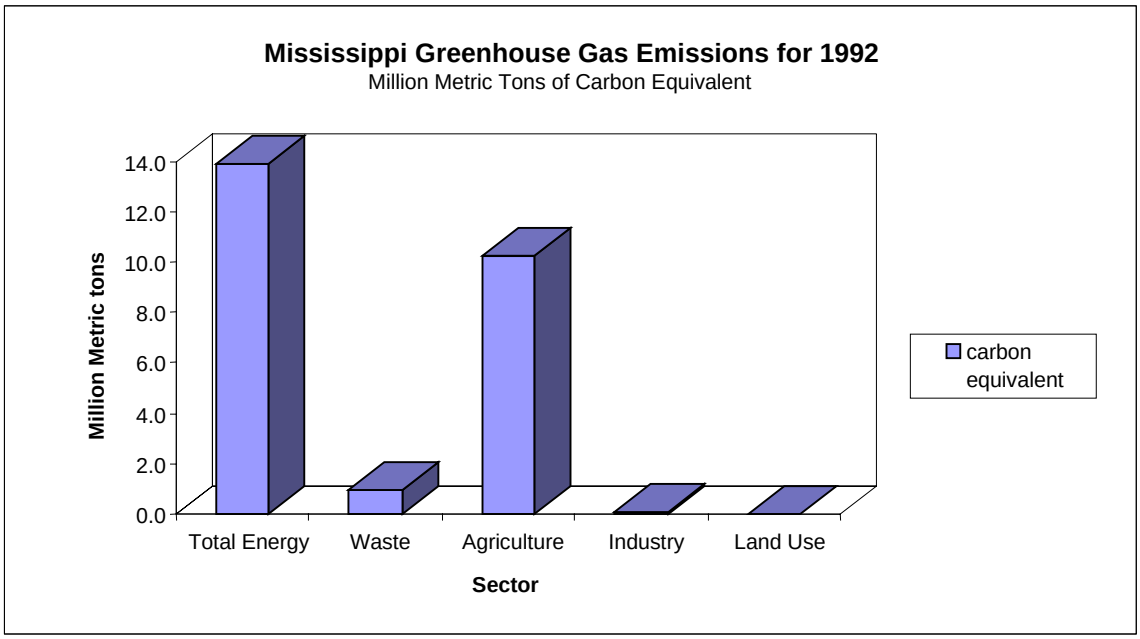
MISSISSIPPI GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND SINKS INVENTORY: SUMMARY



The report *"Summary of Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Mississippi"* provides a detailed inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and sinks for Mississippi in 1992. Emissions were estimated using methods from EPA's 1992 guidance document ***State Workbook: Methodologies for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions***. In 1992, Mississippi emitted 25.1 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE). Mississippi estimated emissions of 1.1 MMTCE from sources not covered in the workbook. Emissions from these sources are not included in the reported total or the table below.[1]

The principal greenhouse gas was carbon dioxide, comprising 51.1 million metric tons (13.9 MMTCE). Other emissions included 0.63 million metric tons of methane (3.6 MMTCE), and 0.1 million metric tons of nitrous oxide (7.6 MMTCE).

[1] Note that the state of the art emission inventory method has advanced since Mississippi completed its inventory; therefore, we have made the following adjustments to Mississippi's emission estimates. First, we excluded emission estimates for sources not covered by the most recent inventory guidance (http://www.epa.gov/ttnchie1/eiip/techrep.htm#green). These emissions include carbon dioxide from combustion of other liquids, and from landfills. Second, we used updated carbon coefficients for some fuel types. Third, we used updated values for global warming potentials.

Mississippi Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 1992

SECTOR	CO_2 (MMTCE)	Methane (MMTCE)	Nitrous Oxide (MMTCE)	HFCs, PFCs, and SF6 (MMTCE)	Total GHG Emissions (MMTCE)
Energy - Residential	0.5	*	*	*	0.5
Energy - Commercial	0.4	*	*	*	0.4
Energy - Industrial	2.9	*	*	*	2.9
Energy - Transport	6.2	*	*	*	6.2
Energy - Utility	3.0	*	*	*	3.0
Energy - Exported Electricity	*	*	*	*	*
Energy - Other	0.9	*	*	*	0.9
Total Energy	**13.9**	**0.01**	*	*	**13.9**
Waste	*	**0.9**	*	*	**0.9**
Agriculture	*	**2.7**	**7.6**	*	**10.2**
Industry	**0.1**	*	*	*	**0.1**
Land Use	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	**13.9**	**3.6**	**7.6**	*	**25.1**

All emissions are reported in million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE).

An asterisk (*) indicates that emissions of the gas from this sector were zero, insignificant, or not reported.

Emissions due to coal mining and extraction of natural gas and oil are included in the energy – other figures, and emissions from biofuel combustion are excluded.

The major source of carbon dioxide emissions was fossil fuel combustion (99.5%), the majority of which is transportation petroleum. Carbon dioxide emissions and sinks resulting from land use were estimated in this inventory, however, they are not included in this summary because Mississippi did not break out forest and land use changes by type of forest as described in the workbook methodology. Sources of methane emissions included agricultural burning (43%), landfills (26%), domesticated animals (21%), manure management (7%), and rice cultivation (3%). Nitrous oxide emissions were accounted for by fertilizer use (95%) and agricultural burning (5%).

Mississippi's emissions in 1992 were 9.8 MTCE per capita, compared to 1992 U.S. emissions of 5.2 MTCE per capita. High per-capita GHG emissions in the state are largely due to high emissions in the agricultural sector. The state's greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture include N_2O emissions from nitrogen fertilizers, and methane emissions from manure management, ruminant livestock, and rice cultivation.